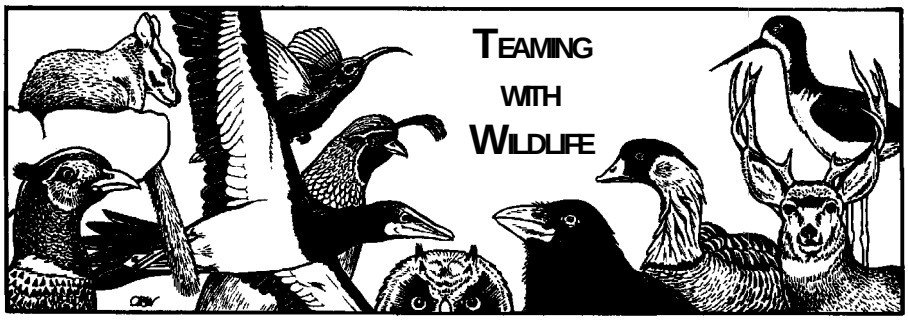
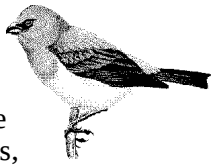


What Could Hawaii Do With *Teaming With Wildlife* (TWW) Dollars?

If Teaming with Wildlife *Legislation passes, an estimated $2.7 million per year could become available to fund fish and wildlife conservation, education and recreation projects in Hawaii. Here are just a few of the many ways* Teaming With Wildlife *dollars could be invested in Hawaii.*

Habitat Conservation and Management

1. Puu Waawaa Wildlife Sanctuary Forest Bird Habitat Restoration and Management



Puu Waawaa Wildlife Sanctuary is an important forest bird sanctuary on the Kona side of the Island of Hawaii. This project will improve and manage habitat in the sanctuary for native wildlife, increase forest bird and invertebrate populations and provide increased public access and opportunities to use and enjoy the Wildlife Sanctuary. TWW funds will be used to conduct inventories, build fences, control ungulates, outplant native food plants, control weeds and predators, reintroduce native forest bird populations, and support annual operations and management of the sanctuary. TWW funds will also be used to provide improved public access to the sanctuary and a network of wildlife watching trails, covered viewing platforms, and informational materials.

Funding Needs: Facilities Development - $300,000 Annual Operations - $75,000

2. Kau Forest Reserve Forest Bird Habitat Restoration and Management

Kau Forest Reserve provides important forest bird habitat on the Hilo side of the Island of Hawaii. This project will improve and manage habitat in the forest reserve for native wildlife, increase forest bird and invertebrate populations and provide increased public access and opportunities to view and enjoy wildlife and nature. TWW funds will be used to conduct inventories, build fences, control ungulates, outplant native food plants, control weeds and predators, reintroduce native forest bird populations, and support annual operations and management in the restored habitat. TWW funds will also be used to provide improved public access to and within the forest reserve and a network of wildlife watching trails, covered viewing platforms, and informational materials.

Funding Needs: Facilities Development - $500,000 Annual Operations - $75,000

3. Makawao Forest Reserve Bird Habitat Restoration and Management

Makawao Forest Reserve provides important wet forest habitat for a host of native birds, snails and insects on the Island of Maui. This project will improve and manage habitat in the forest reserve for native wildlife, increase forest bird and invertebrate populations and provide increased public access and opportunities to view and enjoy wildlife and nature. TWW funds

will be used to conduct inventories, outplant native food plants, control weeds and predators, reintroduce native forest bird populations, and support annual operations and management in the restored habitat. TWW funds will also be used to provide improved public access to and within the forest reserves and a network of wildlife watching trails, covered viewing platforms, and informational materials.

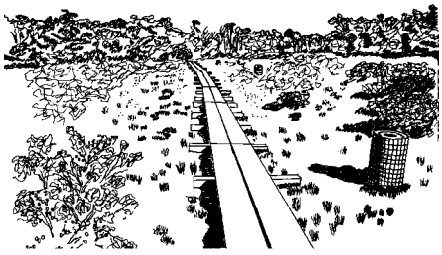
Funding Needs: Facilities Development - $300,000 Annual Operations - $75,000

4. Koolau Mountains Wildlife Habitat Restoration and Management

Koolau Mountains contains important wildlife habitat for native forest birds, snails, and invertebrates. This project will improve and manage habitat in the Koolau's including Honolulu and Ewa Forest Reserves for native wildlife, increase forest bird, snail, and invertebrate populations and provide increased public access and opportunities to view and enjoy wildlife and nature. TWW funds will be used to conduct inventories, build native snail sanctuaries, outplant native food plants, control weeds, control rats and predatory snails, reintroduce native forest bird populations, and support annual operations and management in the restored habitat. TWW funds will also be used to provide improved public access to and within the forest reserves and a network of wildlife watching trails, covered viewing platforms, and informational materials.

Funding Needs: Facilities Development - $300,000 Annual Operations - $75,000

5. Na Pali-Kona Forest Reserve Bird Habitat Restoration and Management



Na Pali-Kona Forest Reserve and adjacent Kokee State Park and Alakai Wilderness Preserve contain important wildlife habitat for native forest birds, snails, and invertebrates. This project will improve and manage habitat in these areas for native wildlife, increase forest bird and invertebrate populations and provide increased public access and opportunities to view and enjoy wildlife and nature. TWW funds will be used to conduct inventories, build native snail sanctuaries, outplant native food plants, control weeds, control rats and predatory snails, reintroduce native forest bird populations, and support annual operations and management in the restored habitat. TWW funds will also be used to provide improved public access to and within the forest reserves and a network of wildlife watching trails, covered viewing platforms, and informational materials.

Funding Needs: Facilities Development - $300,000 Annual Operations - $75,000

6. Establishment and Management of Waterbird Habitat on Private Land on Kauai

Many auxiliary waterbird habitats that support significant numbers of waterbirds are in danger of being lost because of the demise of the sugarcane industry. This project will work with private land owners to develop cooperative agreements for protection and management of significant wetland habitat areas, and include them within a wetland sanctuary system.

This will ensure the long term viability and management of several important waterbird habitat areas for the future. TWW funds will be used to develop cooperative agreements, implement an annual inventory of areas, provide public and wildlife viewing opportunities and information.

Funding Needs: Initial Implementation - $10,000 Annual Operations - $5,000

7. Waterbird Habitat Enhancement in Kawaiele Sanctuary, Kauai

Kawaiele Waterbird Sanctuary, Kauai provides important habitat for native and migratory waterbirds and shorebirds. After its initial construction, tilapia were introduced to the ponds without permission and have become established and degraded the habitat for waterbirds. TWW funds will be used to eliminate tilapia from this important wetland habitat, plant various beneficial waterbird food plants, and provide for monitoring of bird and plant populations. TWW funds will also be used to provide improved public visitor facilities, a network of wildlife watching trails, covered viewing platforms, and informational materials.

Funding Needs: Initial Implementation - $50,000 Annual Operations - $10,000

8. Restoration and Management of the Ho'olehua Wetlands, Moloka'i

Ho'olehua Wetlands, Moloka'i are currently badly degraded by sediment accumulation and encroachment of non-native weedy plants especially pickleweed, sourbush, and mangroves. However, this wetland has potential to provide important habitat for native and migratory waterbirds and shorebirds. TWW funds will be used to reclaim the wetlands, increasing and creating open water surface, establishing permanent water sources, controlling weeds and restoring native vegetation. TWW funds will also be used to provide improved public visitor facilities, a network of wildlife watching trails, covered viewing platforms, and informational materials. Construction activities would be phased over a 3-year period.

Funding Needs: Facilities Development - $1,000,000 Annual Operations - $50,000

9. Management of Wetland Sanctuaries on Oahu

Oahu has the largest remaining wetland complex in the State that provides habitat for native and migratory waterbirds and shorebirds. Pouhala Marsh, Kawainui Marsh, Hamakua Marsh, and Heeia Marsh are in need of increased management efforts to control weeds and predators and to provide public use and interpretation materials. TWW funds will be used to provide personnel, supplies and materials to manage these four major wetlands and to develop and operate public visitor facilities, a network of wildlife watching trails, viewing platforms, information kiosks, signage, and informational materials.

Funding Needs: Facilities Development - $300,000 Annual Operations - $150,000

10. Waterbird Habitat Enhancement at Nuu Pond, Maui

Nuu Pond provides important habitat for native and migratory waterbirds and shorebirds. Tilapia were introduced to the ponds without permission and have become established and degraded the habitat for waterbirds. TWW funds will be used to eliminate tilapia from this important wetland habitat, plant various beneficial waterbird food plants, and provide for monitoring of bird and plant populations. TWW funds will also be used to provide improved public wildlife viewing opportunities and informational materials.

Funding Needs: Initial Implementation - $60,000 Annual Operations - $2,000

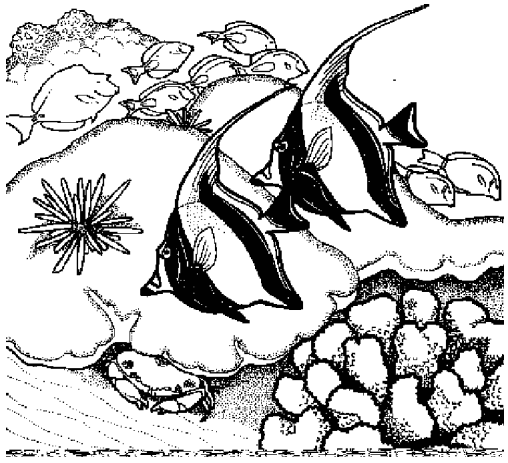
11. Help Save Coral Reefs Through Day-use Moorings

Coral reefs and the multitude of marine organisms they support are in jeopardy in Hawaii. An important cause of reef destruction is indiscriminate anchoring on reefs by boaters. This breaks the reef itself and damages the living corals and other organisms living on the reef. A day-use mooring system has been developed for deployment in near shore areas where frequent anchoring occurs and several mooring sites have been established. TWW funds could be used to implement the complete program, with an initial emphasis on high-use preserve areas, stop the anchoring and sustain the resources..

Funding Needs: Project Implementation - $300,000 Annual Operation - $50,000

12. Improve Marine Monitoring with a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV)

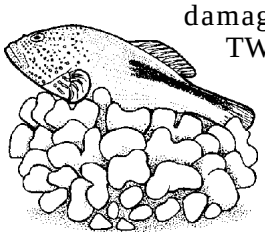
New technology such as mixed gas diving and rebreathers is making little-known deep, remote, and pristine underwater areas more accessible and therefore more exploitable. Current monitoring of marine resources my resource managers is limited to fast land observation and nearshore (SCUBA) diving to depths of 100 feet. Surveys of marine resources in depths greater than this have not occurred, mainly due to SCUBA diving limitations and the dangers inherent with underwater survey work. New technology like ROVs which can employ still and video cameras, and physical parameter measurements (temperature, salinity, pH, visibility, depth, etc.) would allow resource managers greater survey potential. TWW funds could be used for ROV acquisition which would greatly increase resource managers' ability to evaluate the uniqueness of habitat and to subsequently design conservation measures appropriate to the habitat.



Funding Needs: Project Implementation - $200,000 Annual Operation - $50,000

13. Assess Aquarium Fish Take with an Airport Inspection Program

Aquarium fish collecting has continued to grow in Hawaii, yet catch data are primarily self-reported and of questionable accuracy. At the same time, public concern over detrimental impacts is growing and concerns have been raised about new diving technologies being employed to allow greater catch amounts and exploitation of deeper habitats which previously have not been heavily impacted. In addition, the home aquarium market has grown extensively with new technology allowing people to keep a wide range of reef animals, in addition to fish, in their homes. Collection of these organisms could radically impact the complex trophic webs that make up coral reef ecosystems. Because the aquarium fish industry is primarily an export industry that requires air freight, the most reasonable way to control potential extensive damage to native fish and coral reef animals is an airport inspection program. TWW funds could be used to set-up an inspection program at the two major airports, thus helping to curtail export of illegally caught marine organisms and providing managers with accurate data on which to base research and management decisions.



Funding Needs: Project Implementation - $90,000
Annual Operation - $80,000

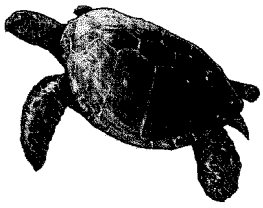
14. Help Save Monk Seals with the Monk Seal Watch Program

Increasing numbers of Hawaiian monk seals have been frequenting the main Hawaiian islands and hauling out on beaches there. In their attempts to help the seals, residents and tourists often harm them by trying to push them back into the water, pouring water on them, and throwing things at them in an attempt to wake them or get them to relocate. It is important that the public interest in helping these unique marine mammals is supported, yet at the same time ensuring that the mammals are not harmed or harassed. TWW could fund a corps of volunteers to respond to monk seal haul outs and educate the public about how to interact responsibly with Hawaiian monk seals. They would also disseminate education materials and collect data on the animals for use by biologists in research and management programs.

Funding Needs: Project Implementation - $9,000 Annual Operations - $5,000

15. Sea Turtle Stranding Program

Numerous sea turtles strand on Hawaii's beaches each year and a concerned public wants government agencies to respond. State and federal agencies currently lack sufficient personnel to respond to these strandings. TWW funds could support a small pool of volunteer personnel on each of the islands to respond to incidence of sea turtle strandings and to coordinate their retrieval with the appropriate state and federal agencies. This would encourage the public's involvement in protection of native resources and provide a means of dealing with a difficult problem—the lack of response of public conservation agencies to injured beached wildlife.



Funding Needs: Project Implementation - $8,000 Annual Operations - $5,000

Research And Inventories

1. Kauai Seabird Population Assessment

Since Hurricane Iniki in the fall of 1992, the trend of seabird "fallout" in the annual " Save Our Shearwater" program has decreased from 1,111 birds in 1993 to 867 birds in 1996 and continues to decline. Several variables could explain the decline noted; however annual fallout may or may not be directly proportional to the actual population size. Only a direct census of the seabird population on Kauai can tell whether or not the perceived population decline is real or not. TWW funds will be used to contract a surveillance radar study to count and identify number of seabirds flying inland and seaward at 15 sites. These information will be used to focus management efforts to sustain healthy seabird populations. Surveys such as this can be repeated every 5 years to develop a data base for monitoring long term status of seabird populations in Hawaii.

Funding Needs: Project Implementation - $50,000

2. Statewide Hawaii Forest Bird Surveys

Many forested areas of the state have not been thoroughly surveyed for forest birds in many years. Sufficient time and effort needs to be expended in order to determine population status

and distribution of forest bird populations. Native forest bird populations are, in general, declining. It is imperative that surveys be conducted as soon as possible in order to locate remaining populations, so that management actions can be implemented in timely manner to remove the need for endangered species listing of rare species and to save endangered species from extinction. TWW funds will be used to conduct intensive surveys of forest birds in important habitats throughout the state and to repeat surveys every 2-3 years. Information obtained be provided to public to assist in their efforts to view wildlife.

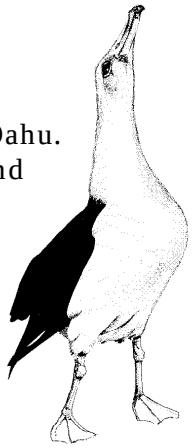
Funding Needs: Annual Implementation - $40,000

3. Research on New Methods to Control Predators

Many native bird, snail and insect populations are subject to heavy predation by introduced predators. TWW funds can be used to fund research and management projects to test and develop new ways to control predators such as broadscale application techniques for rats and mongoose, development of immunocontraception techniques for control of rats, development of control methods for predatory snails. Research, development and implementation of predator control techniques will be spread over a 5-year program.

Funding Needs: Annual Implementation - $40,000

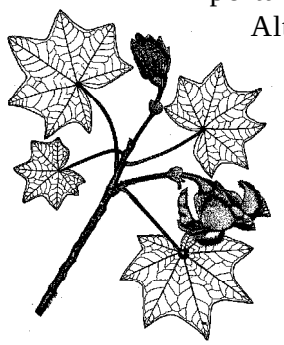
4. Seabird Surveys and Management on Oahu and Kure



Large numbers of seabirds rest, nest and raise their young on Kure Atoll and Oahu. Oahu alone has 13 offshore island sanctuaries that provide important refuge and habitat for 14 species of seabirds. TWW funds will support annual surveys of population status, breeding success, bird capture and banding and collect incidental information on decimating factors. TWW funds will also fund management actions to control weeds, restore native vegetation and control predators, control human access and erect signage to educate and inform the public. Information obtained will be provided to the public to assist with wildlife viewing opportunities.

Funding Needs: Annual Implementation - $40,000

5. Preventing the Loss of Native Insect Pollinators



Native Hawaiian bees (genus *Hylaeus*) are a diverse group of insects with an incredibly important role in pollinating native plants and sustaining native ecosystems. Although these native bees were once abundant, several are now extinct, and many of the surviving species are declining. Little is known about the current distribution and abundance of *Hylaeus* species and the factors influencing their populations. TWW funds can be used to for a three year study on the status and distribution of this key component in the ecosystem and help determine what factors are affecting this species survival in the wild and what can be done to save it.

Funding Needs: Annual Operations - $30,000

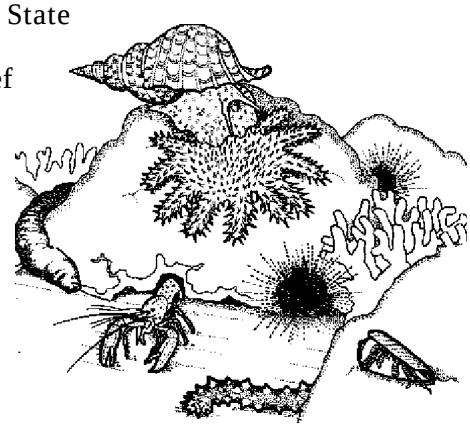
6. Hawaii Marine Preserve Areas (MPAs)

Hawaii Legislature has recently mandated the designations of marine areas to be set aside for protection. Large expanses of nearshore coral reefs are under consideration, but little or no survey or inventory information exists on the status of the reefs or the organisms that use them. In addition to the fact that local marine resource agencies lack funding to conduct the baseline surveys and subsequent monitoring for these areas; the best way to ensure public cooperation in the protection of natural resources is involve the public in the project. Interest in coordinating survey work with community groups has increased. TWW funds could be used to train volunteer assistants, coordinate monitoring efforts, and collate and analyze data. This would greatly assist managers in managing future preserve areas and involve the public in natural resource protection.

Funding Needs: Initial Implementation - $200,000. Annual Operations - $65,000

7. Coral Reef Assessment and Monitoring Program (CRAMP)

Repetitive monitoring of coral reef ecosystems throughout the State of Hawaii has only recently been advocated as a way of comparing impacts and management effectiveness of coral reef habitat. Hawaii has over 441,000 acres of coral reefs, almost all of it within a mile or two of the shoreline, making it extremely vulnerable to the impacts of human and shoreline activities. TWW funds could be used to establish a long-term monitoring program which assessed impacted, protected, and pristine reefs state-wide. This would provide managers with a powerful tool to assist in sustaining these unique resources.



Funding Needs: Annual Implementation - $100,000

8. Integrated Coastal Management Database

The need for integrated coastal management is critical to conservation of essential habitat for marine species, including shorebirds, turtles, marine mammals, fishes and the invertebrates which form the base of a diverse food chain. A 1990 pilot project, under the Main Hawaiian Islands Marine Resources Investigation Program, searched available marine survey data from environmental impact studies, scientific research and other diverse sources and compiled these in a geographic information system (GIS). This database has provided invaluable and useful information, despite the fact that it was limited to five pilot sites. TWW funds could be used to complete the geographic database inventory in increments and improve management of lowland and nearshore ecosystems. This would help protect vital wetlands, reefs, estuaries and other nearshore fish habitat potentially affected by coastal development, including agriculture, industry and urbanization.

Funding Needs: Annual Implementation - $120,000

9. Endemic Damselfly Survey and Inventory

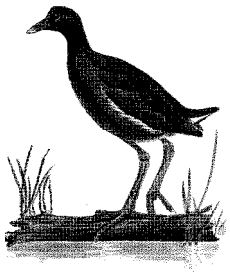
Of several hundreds of original species of endemic Hawaiian damselfly, only 26 remain. Because of habitat loss, stream divergence, urban and commercial development, and the introduction of exotic freshwater fish, this small number of native species will continue to decline. In addition to being unique to Hawaii and a source of food for native fish, these species of damselflies are indicators of stream health and water quality. TWW funds could be used to

survey the state's freshwater streams and determine the status, distribution and natural history of the existing species of damselflies. Following surveys, TWW funds could support stream restoration projects and population enhancement to prevent the extinction of these uniquely valuable native species.

Funding Needs: Annual Implementation - $60,000

Education and Information

1. Development of Educational Materials on Values and Function of Wetlands



There is a great need for educational materials for teachers and classes on the value and function of wetlands. The Cultural Learning Center at Ka'ala on the island of Oahu is a non-profit, community-oriented organization that focuses on "an appreciation and understanding of the ahupua'a"—an ecological holistic view of Hawaii's native and cultural resources. Last year the Cultural Learning Center, and their working taro fields, were visited by over 2,000 school children and 500 adults. This year, school visit requests exceed the number of days available for visits. Unfortunately, this organization has no funds for educational materials for teachers and classes. TWW funds can be used to produce educational materials such as teachers packets and signage that provide information on Hawaii's native wetland waterbird species and winter migrants, and explain the important interaction and reliance of these waterbirds on native taro and lotus fields. These materials will be provided to teachers whose classes participate in the educational program at the Cultural Learning Center and other community-oriented conservation education programs throughout the state.

Funding Needs: Project Implementation - $10,000 Annual Operation - $2,000

2. "Save Our Wildlife" Posters

The long term survival of Hawaii's native species, and their habitat, is dependent on a public that is aware and sympathetic to the survival of these unique species. Public awareness of Hawaiian native species is sadly lacking. Asking people to be concerned and caring about something which they don't know exists presents an obvious problem. TWW funds can be used to initiate projects to help produce a greater appreciation for Hawaii's unique native resources and increase support for protection and management of native species. TWW funds can be used to produce and distribute a Native Species Poster Series to schools, volunteers, and at agency functions. Each year a new poster can be created that will feature a new animal.

Funding Needs: Annual Implementation - $20,000.

3. Watch TV And Learn About Wildlife.

Public awareness of Hawaiian native species is lacking. Many people do not have access to information about native species. Asking people to be concerned and caring about something which they don't know exists

presents an obvious problem. TWW funds can be used to produce and air a series of Educational TV Vignettes featuring native species. These vignettes will highlight Hawaii's unique native plants and animals and the factors threatening their existence such as introduced alien species (e.g. brown tree snake, two-spotted leaf hopper) and avian diseases carried by released pet birds. TWW funds will pay for the airing of the vignettes approximately 100 times.

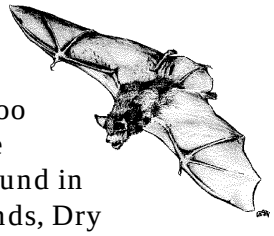
Funding Needs: Annual Implementation - $40,000.

4. Conservation and Restoration of Oahu Elepaio - A Community Effort

The Oahu Elepaio (*Chasiempis ibidis*) is one of only four native forest bird species left on Oahu and has declined dramatically in population size and distribution since the late 1950's. This small, Old World flycatcher was once widespread in all forested land on Oahu, but now numbers just 1,400 birds at seven sites in mid-elevation forests. TWW funds could be used in partnership with the Honolulu Zoo to initiate a captive propagation program at the Honolulu Zoo, and establish a community based education and conservation program. TWW could fund an educational Elepaio exhibit; interpretive educational displays and materials for the zoo, and educational packets to meet the needs of schoolteachers and other educators on Oahu. TWW could also fund a nature trail and field station in an area where Oahu Elepaio are found in the wild. These projects would get a conservation message across to a large segment of Oahu's public.

Funding Needs: Project Implementation: $50,000 Annual Operations-$10,000

5. See Hawaii's Strange and Unique Native Wildlife at the Zoo



The development of a Hawaiian Natural History Exhibit at the Honolulu Zoo would greatly enhance the interest in and understanding of Hawaii's native resources by the general. TWW could help produce an exhibit of wildlife found in different ecoregions such as Hawaiian Wetlands, Northwest Hawaiian Islands, Dry Forests, Rainforests and Cave Ecosystem and feature the many unique or rarely seen creatures found only in Hawaii such as the No-eyed Big-Eyed Wolf Spider, Blind Cricket, Elegant Thread-legged Bug, nene, iiwi. TWW funds could assist in the construction of exhibits and educational materials for distribution to the public helping develop an appreciation for our unique wildlife resources.

Funding Needs. Project Implementation: $150,000 Annual Operations-$10,000

6. See Hawaii's Native Invertebrates - the forgotten fauna - on the Web

Finding new and better ways to generate public awareness about Hawaii's native wildilfe is a constant challenge. TWW funds can be used to create and maintain interactive Web Sites which would contain information on life history of native wildlife, current conservation efforts, places where people can go to see them, and what people can do to protect them. TWW funds could produce and maintain a Web Sites on Hawaii's Birds, Hawaii's Invertebrates - the forgotten fauna, and Alien Invaders - the primary threat to native species.

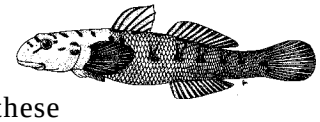
Funding Needs: Project Implementation: $12,000 Annual Operations-$1,000

7. Native Forest Bird Viewing - Roadside Overlook

Many native Hawaiian forest birds are usually only seen high in the canopies of upper elevation rain forest areas. Because of this, many species are difficult to access for the general public. On the Island of Hawaii, there is a portion of Highway 200 (Saddle Road) which passes by a section of sunken forest, thereby putting the canopy at eye-level. This is one of the best places on the island to see native Hawaiian birds such as the Iiwi, Amakihi, and Hawaii Elepaio. TWW funds can e used to set up a small parking area and a bird watching platform with guide rails and interpretive signage in that location. This would provide the general public with a unique opportunity to see Hawaiian forest birds, usually only seen by serious hikers.

Funding Needs: Project Implementation - $75,000 Annual Operations - $2,000

8. Community-based Stream Monitoring



Hawaii's streams are a valuable community resource, yet few stream systems are well documented, inventoried or monitored. The limited information on endemic freshwater species coupled with increasing introductions of alien species point out the need for information on these resources. Community groups and schools have expressed interest in monitoring regional stream systems, yet do not have the training or the tools to implement even basic monitoring functions. In addition to the fact that local marine resource agencies lack funding to conduct the baseline surveys and subsequent monitoring of streams; the best way to ensure public cooperation in the protection of natural resources is to involve the public in the project. TWW funds could provide needed training for interested community groups and schools. This would provide much needed information about stream resources, serve as a valuable educational mechanism for schools, and involve the public in natural resource management.

Funding Needs: Project Implementation - $100,000 Annual Operations - $50,000

9. Kaneohe Bay Interpretive Field Site

As the only island state in the nation, Hawaii is special in its need for a population that is educated in the need for conservation and resource management, and the consequences of poor management on their everyday lives. Kaneohe Bay, the largest enclosed body of water in the state, is a microcosm of all of the major resource issues (alien algae species proliferation, commercial tour operation impacts, thrill craft impacts, runoff, sedimentation, nutrification, pollutants and heavy metals). In addition, it is the only place in the United States where one can see three different types of living coral reefs at one time: fringing reefs, patch reefs and a barrier reef. TWW funds could be used to create an interpretive field site which would provide school groups, community groups and educators exposure to field environments where they can experience the issues, problems and successes involved in marine resource management. The field site would be located on an offshore islet where the University of Hawaii maintains a marine laboratory. It is directly adjacent to extensive reef flat, sea grass bed, mangrove, lagoon and coral reef habitats with a wide-ranging view of the rest of the Kaneohe Bay

watershed. TWW funds could be used to make minor infrastructure improvements to the site in order to provide an outdoor classroom setting and to assist in safe field interpretation.

Funding Needs: Project Implementation - $30,000 Annual Operations - $5,000

10. Education Program for Hawaii's Marine Protected Species

The general public in Hawaii knows very little about Hawaii's unique native species. One of the reasons for this is that many people do not have access to information about native species. Asking people to be concerned about something which they don't know exists presents an obvious problem. TWW funds could provide much needed biological information on marine mammals and sea turtles that inhabit Hawaiian waters. This would include a curriculum for use in the state's intermediate schools and high schools that would help educate students about the biology, natural history and conservation status of marine species. It would also include information on many of the factors involved in conservation and management of the animals, such as cultural, political, economic and legal factors; and help stimulate an interest in pursuing conservation and resource management careers.

Funding Needs: Project Implementation: $45,000 Annual Operations-$15,000

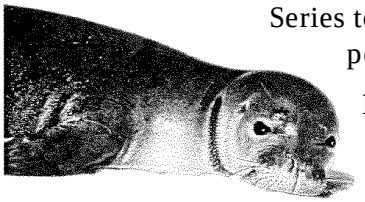
11. Watch and Learn to be a Responsible Marine Wildlife Watcher

The public has recently become more and more interested in interacting with marine mammals and sea turtles in the wild. Unfortunately, this well-meaning behavior often results in harm t the marine species involved. TWW funds could be used to develop a series of four public service announcements to air on local television stations that would educate the public about how to interact responsibly, and legally, with Hawaii's marine mammals and sea turtles. Each announcement would describe the conservation status of the species, the laws protecting the species, guidelines for appropriate human interaction and numbers to contact to report suspected wildlife law violations or seek assistance from wildlife officials.

Funding Needs: Project Implementation: $80,000 Annual Operations-$40,000

12. "Protect our Marine Wildlife" Posters

Hawaii is home to more than 30 species of marine mammals and sea turtles, yet many of them are rarely seen and are not known by the general public. TWW funds can be used to initiate projects to help produce a greater appreciation for Hawaii's unique native marine resources and increase support for protection and management of native species of marine mammals and reptiles. TWW funds could be used to produce and distribute a Marine Wildlife Poster Series to schools, volunteers, and at agency functions. Each year a new poster could be created that would feature a new animal.



Funding Needs: Annual Implementation - $20,000